

HPV Module TEST QUESTIONS

1. It is estimated that ____ of sexually active adults are infected with genital HPV during their lifetime.
 - a. 10%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 40%
 - d. 100%
2. All of the following are true about transmission of genital HPV, **except**:
 - a. Transmission is associated with sexual activity.
 - b. Transmission via fomites has been documented.
 - c. Transmission can occur from asymptomatic and subclinical patients.
 - d. Transmission probably requires contact with viable HPV and microtrauma to skin/mucous membranes.
3. HPV types ____ and ____ account for more than half of HPV types found in cervical cancers.
 - a. 6 and 11
 - b. 6 and 18
 - c. 16 and 18
 - d. 11 and 16
4. Genital HPV types are characterized in terms of their oncogenic potential (ability to cause cervical cancer).
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Which of the following is the most important risk factor associated with development of cervical cancer precursors (high-grade cervical cellular changes) and cervical cancer?
 - a. Older age
 - b. High-risk HPV types
 - c. Persistence of high-risk HPV infection
 - d. Immunodeficiency
6. If left untreated, visible warts may
 - a. Resolve on their own
 - b. Remain unchanged
 - c. Increase in size and number
 - d. Any of the above
7. Which factor should guide genital wart treatment?
 - a. The preference of the patient
 - b. The available resources
 - c. The experience of the health care provider
 - d. All of the above

8. Which of the following is **not** a presentation of genital warts?
- Condylomata acuminata
 - Smooth papules
 - Flat papules
 - Keratotic warts
 - All of the above are presentations of genital warts
9. Acetic acid evaluation of external genital warts may be of limited value because:
- It has low sensitivity (many false negatives).
 - It has low specificity (many false positives).
 - It is not cost effective.
 - All of the above
10. Manifestations of genital HPV infection include
- Genital warts
 - Cervical cellular abnormalities
 - Anogenital squamous cell cancers
 - Respiratory papillomatosis
 - All of the above
11. Most genital HPV infections are transient and have no clinical manifestations or sequelae.
- True
 - False
12. Which HPV types usually cause cervical cancer?
- Low-risk types
 - High-risk types
 - Both low-risk and high-risk types
 - Neither low-risk nor high-risk types
13. Diagnosis of external genital warts is usually made by
- Visual inspection
 - Biopsy
 - Acetic acid evaluation
 - HPV DNA test
14. The FDA has approved HPV DNA testing for use in
- Cervical cancer screening for women under 30 years
 - Triage of women with ASC-US Pap test results
 - Triage of women with LSIL Pap test results
 - External genital wart diagnosis
15. Cervical cellular abnormalities are detected by which of the following?
- Serologic test
 - Pap test
 - Wet mount
 - HPV DNA test

16. Which of the following statements is true about the treatment of genital warts?
- In most patients treatment does not induce wart-free periods.
 - Current treatment decreases future transmission.
 - The primary goal is removal of warts.
 - Available therapies eradicate infectivity.
17. Which of the following is a patient-applied treatment for external genital warts?
- Podofilox
 - Podophyllin
 - Trichloroacetic acid (TCA)
 - Bichloroacetic acid (BCA)
18. Which of the following is a provider-administered treatment for external genital warts?
- Cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen or cryoprobe
 - Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80%–90%
 - Podophyllin resin 10%–25% in compound tincture of benzoin
 - All of the above
19. All of the following external genital wart treatments may be used in pregnancy, **except**
- Surgical removal
 - Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80%-90%
 - Imiquimod 5% cream
 - Cryotherapy
20. Which of the following is true of HPV infection in immunodeficient patients?
- Genital warts occur more frequently.
 - Genital warts are more resistant to conventional therapy.
 - The occurrence of atypical lesions (e.g., oral warts) is more likely.
 - All of the above
21. Patient counseling and education should cover
- The nature of HPV infection
 - Transmission issues
 - Risk reduction
 - All of the above
22. All of the following are appropriate patient education messages about the nature of HPV infection **except**
- Genital HPV is a viral infection which is one of the most common STDs.
 - High-risk HPV types are associated with external genital warts.
 - Genital warts have a high recurrence rate after treatment.
 - The majority of women with high-risk HPV types do not develop cervical cancer.

23. Which of the following is correct about partner management for patients diagnosed with genital warts?
- a. Sex partner examination is not necessary for management of genital warts because no data indicate that reinfection plays a role in recurrences.
 - b. Providing treatment solely for the purpose of preventing future transmission cannot be recommended because the value of treatment in reducing infectivity is not known.
 - c. The counseling of sex partners provides an opportunity for these partners to learn about the implications of having a partner who has genital warts and about the potential for future disease transmission and receive STD and Pap screening if necessary.
 - d. All of the above
24. The presence of genital warts is an indication for
- a. Change in Pap test frequency
 - b. Cervical colposcopy
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. Neither of the above
25. Which of the following actions should be considered for patients with newly diagnosed genital warts?
- a. Screening of all current and former sex partners for genital warts
 - b. Immediate Pap smear, regardless of when last Pap screening was performed
 - c. Screening for other STDs (e.g., chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, syphilis)
 - d. HPV DNA test